



The RED Answers is the correct

Answer All Questions

Question [1]. Multiple choice questions [90 Marks]

1. In the EER Model, any entity in the subclass inherits.....
 a. some attribute and relationship from superclass
 b. only the relationships from superclass
 c. All attributes and all the relationships from superclass
 d. none of the above
2. ----- is a condition specified on a database schema and restricts the data that can be stored in an instance of the database.
 a. Key Constraint
 b. Check Constraint
 c. Foreign key constraint
 d. integrity constraint
3. Related fields in a database are grouped to form a-----
 a. Data file
 b. Data record
 c. Menu
 d. Bank
4. Which of the following is not true about the ALTER TABLE statement? DDL
 a. It can add a new row.
 b. It can define a default value for the new column.
 c. It can add a new column
 d. It can modify existing columns.
5. the attributes which made up of more than one single attribute.
 a. Simple attribute
 b. Composite attribute
 c. Multivalued attribute
 d. Derived attribute
6. The entity set person is classified as student and employee. This process is called -----
 a. Constraint generalization
 b. Inheritance
 c. Specialization
 d. Generalization
7. The number of entities to which another entity can be related through a relationship set is called?
 a. Cardinality
 b. Entity
 c. Schema
 d. Attributes
8. This process of hiding the details of entities in the ER model is known as?
 a. generalization
 b. abstraction
 c. specialization
 d. none of these above
9. The primary key in a many to one relationship, acts as a foreign key on which side?
 a. On the side where many relationships are defined
 b. On the side where a single (one) relationship is defined
 c. On both the sides
 d. Neither of them
10. For a weak entity set to be meaningful, it must be associated with another entity set in combination with some of their attribute values, is called as.
 a. Neighbor Set
 b. Strong Entity Set
 c. Owner Entity Set
 d. Weak Set
11. Data Manipulation Language enables users to
 a. retrieval of information stored in database
 b. insertion of new information into the database
 c. deletion of information from the database
 d. all the options are correct
12. Which of the following is not a function of DBA?
 a. network maintenance
 b. schema definition
 c. authorization for data access
 d. routine maintenance
13. Column header is referred as
 a. table
 b. domain
 c. attributes
 d. relation

data base administrator in slide 20 chapter 1

designer

32. In _____ normal form, any multi-valued attributes have been removed.
- ☒ a. First ☐ b. Second ☐ c. Fourth ☐ d. Fifth
33. Which of the following should not be placed in a relational table?
- ☐ a. Entity ☒ b. Repeating group ☐ c. Attribute ☐ d. Relationship
34. In BCNF, every _____ in a table is a candidate key.
- ☒ a. Determinant ☐ b. Entity ☐ c. Atomic attribute ☐ d. Primary Key
35. A relation is not allowed to have _____?
- ☐ a. Two columns with the same values ☐ b. Two columns with the same domain
- ☒ c. Two columns with the same names ☐ d. None of these
36. Which of the following option is use to retrieval of data?
- ☐ a. stack ☐ b. data structure ☐ c. linked list ☒ d. query
37. A table that displays data redundancies yields _____ anomalies
- ☐ a. insertion ☐ b. deletion ☐ c. update ☒ d. all of the options
38. A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called
- ☐ a. multi-query ☒ b. sub query ☐ c. super query ☐ d. master query
39. The relational database environment has all of the following components except
- ☐ a. users ☐ b. database ☐ c. query languages ☒ d. separate files
40. A Database Management System (DBMS) is
- ☐ a. collection of interrelated data ☐ b. collection of programs to access data
- ☐ c. collection of data describing one particular enterprise ☒ d. all of the above
41. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram Rectangles represents
- ☒ a. entity sets ☐ b. attributes ☐ c. database ☐ d. tables
42. In relational database, Row is referred as
- ☐ a. relation ☐ b. attribute ☒ c. tuple ☐ d. domain
43. The total participation by entities is represented in E-R diagram as.....
- ☐ a) Dashed line ☐ b) Double rectangle ☒ c) Double line ☐ d) Circle
44. Of the schema, Describes physical storage structure of the database.
- ☒ a) Internal level ☐ b) Conceptual level ☐ c) External level ☐ d) All of the above
45. Information sharing means that.....
- ☐ a). The same information can be shared by different applications. ☒ b). a and b
- ☐ b). Information can be stored once and retrieved any number of times. ☐ d). Neither a nor b
46. Raw Material, can be Numbers or strings of letters with no precise context or meaning is known as
- ☐ a. Data ☐ b. Database system ☒ c. Information ☐ d. Knowledge
47. Some part of the real world about which data is stored in a database is known as.....
- ☐ a. Data ☒ b. Mini-world ☐ c. Information ☐ d. Knowledge
48. stores the description of a particular database.
- ☒ a. A DBMS catalog ☐ b. A DBMS Schema ☐ c. A DBMS ☐ d. A DBMS Model
49. The data structures, types, and constraints (description of database) is called.....
- ☒ a. Schema ☐ b. database ☐ c. Transactions ☐ d. Meta-data

- the details of how data is stored on computer storage media
- High-level Data model
- Low-level Data model
- Low level / physical
51. Easily understood by end users, and similar to how data organized in computer storage
- a. High-level Data model
- b. Conceptual data models
- c. Low-level Data model
- d. Representational data models
52. is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema. Hence, the external schemas need not be changed as well.
- a. Data isolation
- b. data abstraction
- c. Physical data independence
- d. Representational data models
53. A typically contains a set of rows, and it Informally, looks like a of values.
- a. relation - table
- b. table - table
- c. Schema - table
- d. model - attribute
54. A database is an organized collection of related data.
- a. Physically
- b. Logically
- c. Loosely
- d. Badly
55. A weak entity set in an E-R diagram is an entity set that
- a. has a primary key
- b. must not participate as owner in an identifying relationship with another entity set
- c. must be part of a one to many relationship set.
- d. is not existence dependent on a dominant entity.
56. An association of several entities in an Entity-Relation model is called
- a. Tuple
- b. Record
- c. Relationship
- d. Field
57. Entity is a
- a. Object of relation
- b. Present working model
- c. Thing in real world
- d. Model of relation
58. Which one of the following is an advantage of database management system approach?
- a. Reduced security and control of the data
- b. Increased duplication of data.
- c. Programs are independent of the data format
- d. All
59. The Capacity to change the schema at one level of a database system without having to change the schema at the next higher level.
- a. Data independence
- b. Data dependence
- c. Data relationships
- d. Data Integration
60. Which of the following is related to a component of DBMS known as personnel?
- a. Database administrator
- b. Application programmer
- c. End users
- d. All
61. A printed or onscreen display of data or information in the database is called ?
- a. Entity
- b. Report
- c. Query
- d. Screen
62. Which Of three schemas used in three-schema model represents how users view database?
- a. Internal
- b. External
- c. Implementation
- d. Conceptual
63. DBA stands for?
- a. Data basic Administration
- b. Database authority
- c. Database Administrator
- d. Database Application
64. A relationship between countries and capitals is an example of relationship.
- a. One to one
- b. One to many
- c. Many to many
- d. Many to one
65. An entity related to itself in an ERD model refers to?
- a. Recursive relationship
- b. One to many relationship
- c. Many to many relationship
- d. One to one relationship

How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?

UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel';

MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas';

MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel';

UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas';

In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by using,

A. composite keys. B. determinants.

C. candidate keys.

☒ D. foreign keys.

The FROM SQL clause is used to

specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM

specify range for search condition

c) specify search condition

d) None of these

An attribute A of datatype varchar(20) has the value "Avi". The attribute B of datatype char(20) has

value "Reed". Here attribute A has ____ spaces and attribute B has ____ spaces

a) 4 b) 20, 20

c) 3, 4

d) 3, 20

All aggregate functions except ____ ignore null values in their input collection

a) sum(attribute) b) count(attribute)

c) count(*)

d) AVG

Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

a) SELECT NULL FROM SALES;

b) SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;

c) SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

d) SELECT # FROM SALES;

Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?

a) Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.

b) Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.

c) Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.

d) It is exactly like a WHERE clause.

SELECT ROUND (65.726, -1) FROM DUAL;

What is the legal

a) b. garbage

c. 726

d. 70

66. Which of the following indicates the maximum number of entities that can be involved in a relationship?

- a. Maximum cardinality ☒ b. Minimum cardinality c. E-R diagram d. Greater entity count

67. Which of the following refers to an entity that logically depends on another entity?

- a. Strong entity b. ID-dependent entity c. Weak entity ☒ d. Dependent

68. In an E-R diagram a ellipse represents _____?

- a. Weak entity b. Relationship c. Attribute ☒ d. Entity class

69. In an E-R diagram a relationship is represented by _____?

- a. Ellipse b. Rectangle c. Rectangle with rounded corners d. Diamond ☒

70. If employee is the entity type then Michael, smith is the entity _____?

- a. Characteristics b. Field c. Identifier d. Instance ☒

71. The most common type of relationship encountered in data modelling is _____ relationship?

- a. Unary b. Binary ☒ c. Ternary d. Associative

72. Which is not a basic construct of an E-R model?

- a. Relationships b. Entity types c. Identifiers ☒ d. Attributes

73. An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B. An entity in B, however can be associated with any number (zero or more) of entities in A. This is called as _____?

- a. Many-to-one ☒ b. Many-to-many c. One-to-one d. One-to-many

74. In E-R diagram generalization is represented by

- a) Ellipse b) Dashed ellipse c) Rectangle d) Triangle ☒

75. Which relationship is used to represent a specialization entity?

- a) ISA ☒ b) AIS c) ONIS d) WHOIS

76. The refinement from an initial entity set into successive levels of entity subgroupings represents a _____ design process in which distinctions are made explicit.

- a) Hierarchy b) Bottom-up c) Top-down ☒ d) Radical

77. If an entity set is a lower-level entity set in more than one ISA relationship, then the entity set has

- a) Hierarchy b) Multilevel inheritance c) Single inheritance d) Multiple inheritance ☒

78. Consider the employee work-team example, and assume that certain employees participate in more than one work team. A given employee may therefore appear in more than one of the team entity sets that are lower level entity sets of employee. Thus, the generalization is _____

- a) Overlapping ☒ b) Disjointness c) Uniqueness d) Relational

79. Higher level entity sets are designated by the term _____

- a) Sub class b) Super class ☒ c) Parent class d) Root class

80. Which of the following is not a generalization constraint?

- a) attribute-defined b) User defined c) Disjoint d) Machine defined ☒

81. If each higher level entity must belong to the lower level entity, then what kind of generalization is it?

- a) Modal generalization b) Partial generalization c) Total generalization ☒ d) None

82. Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose second letter of the name is p?

- a. SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';
b. SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';
c. SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '_p%';
d. SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation.

5. Logical design of database is called.....
a. database state ☒ b. database schema ☐ c. domain ☐ d. attribute
16. Snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant of time is called ☒ a. database instance ☐ b. database schema ☐ c. database instance ☐ d. database snapshot
17. changes very infrequently.
a. database instance ☒ b. database schema ☐ c. database dictionary ☐ d. all of the options
18. Which of the following is correct regarding Aggregate functions?
a. it takes a single value and returns a single value as result ☐
b. it takes a list of values and return a single value as result ☒
c. it takes a list of values and return a list of values as result ☐
d. it takes a single value and returns a list of values as result ☐
19. The Primary key must be.....
a. non null ☐ b. unique ☒ c. a or b ☐ d. a and b ☒
20. A command to remove a relation from an SQL database
a. delete table ☐ b. erase table ☐ c. alter table ☐ d. drop table ☒
21. In 3NF a non-key attribute must not depend on a ____?
a. Non key attribute ☒ b. Key attribute ☐ c. Composite key ☐ d. Sort key ☐
22. Every relation must have ____?
a. Primary key ☒ b. Candidate key ☐ c. Secondary key ☐ d. Mutually exclusiveness ☐
23. A rule that states that each foreign key value must match a primary key value in the other relation is called ____?
a. Referential integrity constraint ☒ b. Key match rule ☐ c. Entity key group rule ☐ d. Foreign / primary match rule ☐
24. A constraint between two attributes is called ____?
a. Functional relation ☐ b. Attribute dependency ☐ c. Functional dependency ☒ d. Functional relation constraint ☐
25. The attribute on the left-hand side of the arrow in a functional dependency is ____?
a. Candidate key ☐ b. Determinant ☒ c. Foreign key ☐ d. Primary key ☐
26. In 2NF which forms of dependency is removed?
a. Functional ☐ b. Partial ☒ c. Associative ☐ d. Transitive ☐
27. A functional dependency between two or more non key attributes is called ____?
a. Partial functional dependency ☐ b. Partial non-key dependency ☐ c. Transitive dependency ☒ d. None ☐
28. The normalization process generally?
a. Reduces the number of relations ☒ b. Increases the number of relations ☐ c. Reduces the number of functional dependencies ☐ d. Increases the number of functional dependencies ☐
29. What is the highest normal form a relation is in if every determinant is a candidate key?
a. First ☐ b. Second ☐ c. Third ☐ d. BCNF ☒
30. A relation is considered a ____?
a. Column ☐ b. One-dimensional table ☒ c. Two-dimensional table ☐ d. Three-dimensional table ☐
31. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among?
a. Tables ☐ b. Rows ☐ c. Columns ☐ d. Attributes ☒